

REPORT
ON
THE INSPECTION OF CHIEFS' COLLEGES
1939.



RAJKUMAR COLLEGE, RAIPUR.

I visited the Rajkumar College, Raipur, on December the 18th—21st, 1939. Major W. F. Webb, I.A., Political Agent, Chhattisgarh States, Raipur, was associated with me in the inspection.

My main objects at this my first visit were to make the acquaintance of the Principal and members of the staff and to see something of the boys at work and at play. I was also glad to have the opportunity of attending the meetings of the General Council of the College on December the 20th and 21st, at which several matters of considerable importance were under discussion. I need only refer briefly to two of these. I feel sure the decision to relax the existing restriction on the admission of non-kumars will be shewn by experience to be in the interest of the College even if its full effect is not felt for some time to come. I should also like to see separate arrangements made for dealing with the younger boys but I recognise that the provision of a Junior House is an expensive matter and that the Council are wise to postpone a decision until numbers increase and the financial position of the College is more assured.

Apart from the fact that owing to preparations for the prize-giving and other annual functions the normal routine of the College was in abeyance during most of my visit, it was not my intention to make a detailed inspection of the teaching on this occasion as arrangements will be made for this to take place during 1939-40. I therefore confine myself mainly to general questions of administration and finance.

2. *Management*.—There has been no change in the management given in the last year's report.

3. *Finance*.—The budget estimate for the year 1938-39 shows receipts as Rs. 1,41,280 and expenditure as Rs. 1,36,795, thus anticipating a surplus of Rs. 4,485. The main items of receipts are:—

	Rs.
Interest on investments	45,000
Interest on loans to States and Estates	41,880
Government of India grant	3,000
Tuition fees and subscriptions	40,000

The Government of India grant which for the period 1931—1937 averaged over Rs. 9,000 a year has been progressively reduced during the last two years and will cease from 1st April 1939. At the same time the College will be exempted from paying to Government leave and pension contributions on account of the Principal who belongs to the Indian Educational Service. It is difficult to give precise figures as factors, which vary from time to time, have to be taken into account but it may be said roughly that on the income side as a result of the discontinuance of the Government grant the College will be between Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 5,000 a year worse off than it was in 1936. A disturbing feature on the receipts side, to which attention was called in the last report, is the further estimated decrease in the amount of interest on loans to Estates. The amount invested in loans is Rs. 8,06,855 as compared with Rs. 8,54,636 in securities. The following sums have been received as interest on loans in the last three years:—

	Rs.
1935-36	44,766
1936-37	55,422
1937-38	46,912

or an average Rs. 48,000 a year.

The present loans are earning an average rate of 5 per cent. but unless the considerable sums which will be repaid from 1939 onwards can be safely reinvested at an equivalent rate (Government securities will yield little more than 3½ per cent.), this item in the College income must continue to be adversely affected for some time to come. The College, however, is in correspondence with the Estates and hopes to make a loan which will do much to stabilise the financial position. The College has been adding Rs. 10,000 every year to its reserve fund, but at the time of my visit had not been able to do so for 1938-39.

The credit or deficit balances for the last five years are given below :—

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1933-34 . . .	1,23,328	1,21,413	+1,915
1934-35 . . .	1,34,386	1,38,619	—4,233
1935-36 . . .	1,40,334	1,47,848	+1,486
1936-37 . . .	1,58,855	1,60,416	—1,561
1937-38 . . .	1,58,442	1,64,742	—6,300

4. *Buildings*.—These are pleasant and dignified and ample for the present numbers. The Hall is perhaps somewhat below the standard of the rest of the accommodation but I understand that steps are already being taken to provide a new Hall in time for the Golden Jubilee of the College in 1944. If the changes referred to under "Enrolment" produce the anticipated result further hostel accommodation will be needed. The General Council have this under consideration. The grounds and playing-fields are adequate in extent and well looked after; the farm appears to be in excellent order. A swimming bath would be a useful addition to the amenities of the College.

5. *Staff*.—A list of the staff is appended to the report. The staff is adequate both in point of qualifications and in number. Of the thirteen Indian masters eight are trained. Only one of the masters is on deputation to the College from Government and leave and pension contributions are paid to Government on his behalf. He can be reverted or can revert to Government service at any time. There is no Government servant in the College on permanent deputation. All the teachers are provided with rent-free quarters and they all are under the College rules. Except those who are Government servants on deputation, all have joined the provident fund and have signed contracts with the College. A revised edition of the rules and regulations for the staff after approval by the Managing Committee was issued during the year.

The Indian Headmaster has retired during the year and his post has been filled up by promotion from the staff. The latest vacancy has been filled by the appointment of a trained lady, B.A., B.T., to act as Junior assistant for the lowest classes.

There is a staff club and a proposal to build a well-equipped Staff Club House in the College compound to provide better facilities for indoor and outdoor recreation is being considered.

6. *Curriculum*.—The College proposes to discontinue the Chiefs' Colleges Diploma Examination conducted by the Government of India after 1941 and to take instead the Cambridge School Certificate Examination. This is in accordance with the advice given in the last year's inspection report, and I am entirely in agreement with this change. Besides the usual

school subjects, instruction is also offered in gardening, hand-work, elementary agriculture and forestry, drawing and clay-modelling, singing and music. Wood-work and metal work are voluntary in spare time.

7. *Enrolment*.—The total enrolment at the time of inspection was 62. The enrolment with admissions and withdrawals during the last five years is given below:—

Year.	Boys on Roll on 1st April.	Admissions.	Withdrawals.
1933-34	47	12	9
1934-35	46	9	10
1935-36	50	11	7
1936-37	60	14	4
1937-38	66	11	5

In his last report my predecessor remarks:—

"I feel sure that efforts to increase the roll will continue until there are at least 120 boys on it. For this number no additional class-room or playing accommodation or staff will be necessary (unless new subjects are introduced or the teaching of certain subjects is strengthened)".

I share his conviction that the College will benefit educationally as well as financially from increased numbers and I have already expressed my satisfaction at the decision of the General Council to relax the existing restriction on the admission of non-kumars with this object in view.

8. *Ages*.—The ages of the boys are tabulated in the following statement:—

Class.	No. of pupils.	Ages.	Extreme ages.	Average age.
I. A. 1st Year	3	15, 16, 19	15—19	17
Diploma	4	15, 16, 16, 16	15—16	15.75
II	5	16, 16, 16, 18, 19	16—19	17
III	9	12, 14, 14, 16, 17, 17, 17, 18, 18	12—18	16.18
IV	13	11, 12, 12, 12, 13, 14, 15, 15, 15, 16, 17, 17, 17.	11—17	14.3
V	3	13, 13, 13	13	13
VI	7	10, 11, 12, 12, 12, 13, 14 .	10—14	12
VII	10	8, 8, 9, 10, 10, 10, 11, 13, 13, 13	8—13	10.5
VIII	8	6, 6, 6, 6, 7, 9, 9, 10 . . .	6—10	7.4
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It will be seen that there is a considerable difference in the size of classes and an unusually wide age-range in some of them. In the ordinary course it is not desirable to have boys of 17 and 18 in the same class as boys of 11 and 12. The Principal is fully alive to this but with the present small numbers and the great disparity both in age and attainments of boys on

admission regards any other method of grading as impracticable. I understand, however, that where a boy is much above the average age of his class he is, if possible, given extra work at subjects in which he is weak with a view to accelerating his promotion.

9. *Messing*.—Out of 62 boys 44 belong to one common mess, 12 live outside the hostels and six live in hostels but are still required by their parents to have separate cooks. A transition to the living conditions which are now becoming normal in schools of similar status elsewhere is being gradually and carefully carried out. The average annual expenditure of a kumar without any private servant comes to about Rs. 1,300, excluding riding charges.

10. *Examination results*.—The following statement will show the Diploma Examination results:—

Year.	Number appeared.	Number passed.
1933-34	4	4
1934-35	1	1
1935-36	4	3
1936-37	2	2
1937-38	5	5

This year four boys are taking their Diploma examination. I tested them orally in English and was favourably impressed by the standard to which they attained.

The College also prepares candidates for the Intermediate Examination of the Nagpur University. In 1937-38 the only boy who went up for this examination passed it in the third division missing his second division by nine marks. Two students will sit for this examination in March 1940.

11 The College has a prefect system whereby senior privileged boys are mainly responsible for the discipline and the ordinary running of the College. They have limited powers of punishment. The Principal meets them once a week for a talk on their problems and the technique of leadership.

12. The following is a typical working day programme:—

Physical training	7—7.30 A.M.
Temple	8 A.M.
Home Work	8.15—9 A.M.
Classes	10—1 P.M., 2—4 P.M.
Games	4.30—5.30 P.M.
Temple	6-10 P.M.
Home Work	7—8 P.M.

13. *Educational tours*.—Arrangements are being made for 15 boys to go to Dehra Dun in February 1939 in order to visit the Indian Military Academy, the Imperial Forest Research Institute and the Doon School. Ten of the younger boys will go to see the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Tatanagar.

14. *General Conclusion*.—While for the reasons given at the beginning of this report I have confined myself mainly to matters of administration I could not help being very favourably impressed during my visit by the

however, I have had a close connection with the College for 18 months and I would therefore venture to offer the following remarks:—

In their meeting of the 20th, which I attended, the General Council decided to relax the existing restrictions on non-kumars entering the College. Although my predecessor was against any relaxation of this rule, I am convinced that the decision which has now been taken will never be regretted and will ultimately be of the greatest benefit to the future Rulers of the States, their brothers and relations who will obtain a far broader outlook on life by their contact, when young, with the best type of boys from British India. As regards the increase of members in the College and the future building programme, the General Council have I understand, decided to examine the question of building a junior house, but that such a building must await the increase in the numbers. This is admittedly a difficult problem as the question of finance is involved, but I feel that it is highly desirable for the younger generation (up to the age of 12) to be entirely separate from the older boys and would therefore recommend that the plans for a junior school should be put into effect at the earliest possible moment.

Finance.—Mr. Sargent has stressed the question of the College finance and in this connection I would offer a word of warning—admittedly the College can little afford to lose 1½ per cent. on its investments; but loans to Estates are I feel precarious at the present time, unless, over and above the usual security, a very comprehensive and complete guarantee can be obtained from Government that any interest which has once been approved cannot be subsequently reduced. Such a safeguard may be difficult to obtain but I understand from the Principal that this question has been thoroughly examined by the Legal Adviser to the College.

In regard to education, I feel that I am not competent to Judge, but I would emphasise that any encouragement to make boys seek a career as against the mere passing of examinations is of vital importance. The Career Department does, I know, do all that is in its power, but unless the parents and guardians themselves co-operate with the College, as Colonel Hinde said in his last year's report, improvement in this matter will be difficult to achieve.

The tone of the College is healthy and the system of making boys shoulder and realise their responsibilities to others and themselves as they grow older is excellent. Visits to the College are always an unfailing pleasure and the cheery energy of Mr. Smith Pearce and his staff is an example to all.

W. F. WEBB, Major, I.A.,
Political Agent, Chhattisgarh States.

AITCHISON COLLEGE, LAHORE.

I inspected the College from the 9th to the 12th January 1939. Lieut. J. C. E. Bowen, Under Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident for the Punjab States, was associated with me as Political Officer.

This was my first visit to the College and my object was to make the acquaintance of the Principal and the members of the staff rather than to conduct a detailed inspection of the organisation and class teaching. Arrangements will be made for this to be carried out during 1941-42.

2. *Management*.—The College is duly registered under the Public Societies Act XXI of 1860. The management of the College is vested in a Committee of Management of nine members, subject to the general control of the College Council which consists of:—

- (a) His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab—President.
- (b) Five Rulers, of whom not less than four shall be Princes entitled to a gun salute, of the States of the Punjab States Agency, selected by a ballot of Rulers of all such States, and in addition one Ruler nominated by His Excellency the Viceroy, should His Excellency desire to make a nomination.
- (c) The Hon'ble the Resident for the Punjab States.
- (d) Six Old Boys of the College nominated by His Excellency the Governor out of a panel of 20 Old Boys to be furnished by the Aitchison Chiefs' College Old Boys' Association, provided that no Old Boy shall be nominated who has a son attending a school other than the Aitchison College, unless the son is ineligible for admission to the College.
- (e) The Member or Minister in whose portfolio the Aitchison College is included.
- (f) The Hon'ble Minister for Education.
- (g) The Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.
- (h) Two members nominated by His Excellency the Governor, who are not officials, provided that no Old Boy shall be nominated who has a son attending a school other than Aitchison College, unless the son is ineligible for admission to the College.

The Principal acts as Secretary both to the Committee of Management and to the Council. The approval of the Council has been accorded to the amendments in the Statutes mentioned in the last year's inspection report.

3. *Finance*.—In the budget estimate for the year 1938-39 the receipts are expected to amount to Rs. 2,66,290 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,51,975, leaving an anticipated surplus of Rs. 14,315. The main heads of receipts are the following (the comparable figures for 1937-38 are also given)—

	1938-39	1937-38
	Rs.	Rs.
College fees	1,82,000	1,47,000
Government of India grant.	16,130	16,130
Punjab Government grant	12,000	12,000
Contribution from States	28,000	28,500

The principal heads of expenditure are:—

Salaries of the teaching staff, both Europeans and Indians	82,000	72,500
General staff	11,000	11,000
Mess expenses	27,000	20,000
Repairs to buildings and roads	17,500	24,300

The Endowment Fund and General Fund Investments amount to Rs. 3,71,676, of which Rs. 2,53,100 is specifically earmarked for awarding thirty scholarships.

In 1937 the Government of India decided to continue their grant of Rs. 16,130 per annum for a period of five years, subject to certain conditions and to the reconsideration of the position in 1941-42. The following statement shows the credit and debit balances since 1933-34.

Year.	Deficit.	Surplus.
	Ra.	Ra.
1933-34	10,549-11-0	..
1934-35	20,732-4-0	..
1935-36 . . . . .	..	6,161-11-4
1936-37 . . . . .	..	5,028-10-5
1937-38 . . . . .	..	13,737-4-3

The surplus of Rs. 13,737 in 1937-38 was used to complete the liquidation of the overdraft in the College current account and it is now proposed that any surpluses available in 1938-39 and 1939-40 should be devoted towards the cost of a new class-room and Administrative Block which is urgently required. The College Council has also agreed to realise provisionally for this purpose Rs. 40,000 Punjab Bonds, which had been invested from the accumulated surpluses of good years prior to 1939 and does not form part of the original Endowment of the College. It is satisfactory that the ordinary fees together with the income (approximately Rs. 26,000) from the Dairy, Farm, Rent and interest from investments cover all but Rs. 43,000 of the total expenditure. As soon as the enrolment reaches the figure of 170 boys it should be possible for the College to face the future with confidence.

4. *Staff*.—A statement showing the qualifications and salaries of the staff is appended to this Report. Out of a total of 22 (including two house mistresses), seven members including the Principal are Europeans. Of the 14 Indians only six are trained. There are four ladies, three of whom are Europeans and one Indian. The Indian Lady Assistant Mistress acts also as Housekeeper and is responsible for the catering of the messes. One post of Indian Master was vacant at the time of my visit while one of the Indian masters has been on deputation to Bahawalpur State since February 1935. Seven Indian masters are Government servants in the service of the College, but are due to retire from Government service on 1st April 1939. Apart from these seven, all members of the teaching staff are now on contract with the College and subject to College regulations. Members of the staff are present in the messes at meals, play games with the boys and review in fortnightly staff meetings and monthly housemasters meetings the welfare and progress of individual boys.

5. *Enrolment*.—The enrolment for the last five years is shown below :—

1934	75
1935	96
1936	92
1937	107
1938	140

The enrolment on the date of my visit was 150 divided by communities as follows :--

Muslims	63
Sikhs	54
Hindus	33

It is hoped that further admissions may raise the total to 160 by the end of the year 1938-39. The number of boarders is at present 117 and the maximum existing Boarding House accommodation is 135. The number of day boys is 33.

The admissions and withdrawals of boys for the last five years are given below :—

Year.	Admissions.	Withdrawals.
1934-35	31	10
1935-36	18	21
1936-37	41	18
1937-38	31	9
1938-39	28	22

6: *Fees*.—The fees for boarders are from Rs. 110 to Rs. 130 per mensem according to the class in which they read and Rs. 105 per mensem for day boys regardless of the forms in which they are reading. The fees include all College activities including tuition, accommodation, messing, medical examination, etc. The maximum fee was reduced by Rs. 10 per mensem from April last and it is hoped that further reductions will follow as the financial position improves.

7. *Buildings*.—A new block of class-rooms, the need for which has been already referred to, is to be built at a cost of about Rs. 1,50,000. This will provide 9 large class-rooms, 3 medium class-rooms and 5 small class-rooms with staff common rooms and offices. At the time of my visit one class was using the Cricket Pavilion, another was working in an inadequately protected open verandah and two were occupying purely temporary accommodation. The playing-fields have also been extended and eight new tennis courts, a hockey and a foot-ball field are now in use; there are also hopes of a new Pavilion to serve these grounds.

Among the works completed during the year are the new hospital, a most valuable addition, and the re-wiring scheme. Mosquito netting has been provided for the mess-rooms and further progress has been made with the work of road-consolidation and of painting wood-work and ceilings. The improvements to the shop recommended by my predecessor have also been carried out.

8. *Examination results*.—The College has ceased to take the Chiefs' Colleges Diploma Examination. During the year the College sent up 10 boys for the Cambridge School Certificate examination, of whom 7 passed. This breaks the hitherto unbroken record of success in this examination but it had to be broken sooner or later and it is worth recording that one first grade and four second grade certificates were obtained together with 36 credit or better-than-credit passes out of 61 individual subjects.

For the Junior Cambridge Certificate eight candidates sat, out of whom only 2 passed. This is a disappointing result and in conjunction with previous experience probably indicates that the standard of English is beyond the powers of an Indian boy in the sixth year of his education.

The only boy who appeared in the I.M.A. and I.A.F examination in March last was successful in obtaining a vacancy in the I.A.F and is now undergoing training at Cranwell.

9. *Organisation.*—My predecessor in para. 14 of his inspection report referred to the Principal's intention of carrying out a detailed inspection of the classes. This, however, has so far proved to be impracticable on account of pressure of other work. But the appointment of an additional English Master and a thorough revision of the internal organisation, whereby the bulk of financial and routine administration will be undertaken by the Headmaster acting as Bursar instead of by the Principal, will enable the latter to devote more time each day to the supervision and co-ordination of work in the class-rooms. I am glad to find that there is now a member of the staff directly responsible to the Principal for the organisation and teaching of his own subject throughout the school.

10. *Educational tours.*—A party of boys accompanied by two masters went to Burma in April 1938. A smaller party spent a month camping and trekking in Kashmere in July and August last. A party from the Scindia School, Gwalior, was welcome during the Christmas vacations.

11. *Ages.*—An age range is given below:—

Class.	No.	Ages.	Extreme ages.	Average age.
Higher School Certificate.	5	13, 16, 16, 17, 19	15—19	16.7
School Certificate II.	8	14, 15, 15, 16, 16, 16, 17, 17	14—17	15.7
School Certificate I.	11	14, 15, 15, 16, 16, 17, 17, 18, 18, 18	14—18	16.5
Junior Cambridge .	19	13, 13, 14, 14, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 18	13—18	14.7
Middle V, Section A .	16	11, 11, 12, 12, 12, 13, 14, 14, 14, 14, 15, 15, 16, 17, 17.	11—17	13.8
Middle V, Section B	11	10, 14, 15, 15, 15, 15, 16, 17, 17, 18, 19	10—19	15.5
Middle IV	28	10, 10, 10, 11, 11, 11, 11, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 12, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 16, 17, 18.	10—18	12.8
Middle III	27	8, 9, 9, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 12, 12, 12, 12, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13, 15, 16.	8—15	11.3
Middle II	18	7, 8, 8, 8, 8, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 11, 11, 11, 12, 12, 13.	7—13	10.0
Middle I (Upper) .	8	7, 8, 8, 8, 8, 9, 9, 10	7—10	8.7
Middle I (Lower) .	4	8, 9, 9, 10	8—10	9.0

The disparity of ages still presents a serious difficulty, but appears to be largely unavoidable owing to the difficulties of classification inherent in a school of this kind.

12. *General conclusions.*—For reasons already stated I have confined myself mainly to matters of administration, but I should not like to close this report without recording my impression that the College is a busy, happy, and successful place, most ably directed. The manners and general bearing of the boys were very pleasant. I wish in particular to congratulate the Principal on the result of his efforts during the last five years to put the economy of the College on a sound basis and on the emphasis he very wisely lays on the importance of non-academic subjects. The farm seemed to me to be run with quite unusual efficiency. With the improvements in accommodation and organisation already or about to be carried out the College can look forward to discharging even more effectively than in the past its highly important function of training the future governing classes of India, whether kumars or non-kumars.

I must also express my gratitude to Mr. Barry not only for the prompt and thorough way in which he met all my requests for information but also for the delightful hospitality which he and Mrs. Barry extended to me throughout my visit.

JOHN SARGENT,
Educational Commissioner with the
Government of India.

Statement of staff at the Aitchison College, Lahore.

No. and Name.	Designation.	Qualifications.	Emoluments.	Remarks.
			Rs.	
1. Mr. C. H. Barry .	Principal . . .	M.A. (Cantab.)	1,280 400 20 150	Pay. Overseas pay. Principal's allowance. Entertainment allow- ance.
			1,850	
2. R. S. Dhani Ram Kapila.	Headmaster . .	B.A. . .	600	
3. Mr. J. M. Gwyn .	Asstt. Master and House- master.	B.A. (Oxon.) .	600	
4. Mr. H. R. Mills .	Ditto . .	M.Sc. (London)	800	
5. Mr. J. A. C. Hill .	Ditto . .	B.A., T.D., London.	460	
6. S. Gajindra Singh .	2nd Master . .	B.Sc., B.T. .	600	
7. M. Karamat Ullah	3rd Master . .	B.A. . .	..	On deputation to Ba- hawalpur State.
8. B. Narain Singh .	4th Master . .	B.A. . .	280 10	Library allowance.
9. S. Harnam Singh .	5th Master . .	B.A., B.T. .	250	
10. K. Anwar Sikandar Khan.	6th Master . .	M.A. . .	240	
11. S. Zulfiqar Ali Shah.	7th Master and House- master.	B.A. . .	240	
12. L. Shanti Lal Sohgal	Resident Engineer and Drawing Master.	B.A., C.E. .	260	
13. Mr. Mohd. Akram .	Assistant Master . .	B.A. Dip. Phy. Ed.	160	
14. Mr. Hardev Bahri .	Assistant Master . .	M.A., M.O.L. .	160	
15. Miss E. Farren .	Assistant Mistress . .	B.A., B.T. .	220 22	House allowance.
16. Mrs. N. Russell .	House Mistress . .	....	250	
17. Miss M. W. Roach	Ditto . .	....	230 30	Library allowance.
18. Miss G. C. Jivanan- dham.	Assistant Mistress and Housekeeper.	B.A., L.T. .	170 17 15	House allowance. Motor allowance.
19. Ch. Shahbaz Khan	Assistant Master and Superintendent, Dairy and Farm.	B.Sc. Agri. .	160	
20. Mr. R. S. Mohta .	Assistant Master . .	M.A. . .	..	Under appointment.
21. S. Jagjit Singh .	Ditto . .	M.A., T.D., London.	..	Ditto.
22. Vacant.				

In accordance with the orders of the Hon'ble the Resident I was associated on the 9th January 1939, with Mr. Sargent, the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, in the annual inspection of the Aitchison College. Mr. Barry very kindly showed us over the grounds and buildings of the College and also gave us an opportunity of visiting classes at work and of gaining an idea of the general work and interests of the boys.

There have been few major changes in the College since my last inspection in January 1938. The general progress then noted has, however, been maintained, and is shown in material form in the completion of the new Hospital, in the enlargement of the College shop, and in the re-laying of the floors of some of the Boarding Houses. Moreover it is expected that the plans and estimates of the new block of class rooms, which are urgently required, will be sanctioned at the next meeting of the College Council, and that the Foundation Stone of this building will be laid in March. The increase in the area of the farm as well as the completion of new hockey and foot-ball fields and eight new tennis courts, bear witness to the further material expansion of the College.

The number of boys in the College is now 150, which, while not so large a number as was expected, is 10 more than at the time of the last inspection. The ratio of the classes of boys admitted has not altered—a fact which shows that in spite of the alteration in the terms of entry by the revision of Statute VIII in 1937, the nobility and landed classes of the Province are still giving the College their full support. There are now at the College 45 boys from Indian States, of whom 24 are the sons or relatives of Rulers.

In my report a year ago I drew attention to the importance of the "Army" or "Post Certificate" Class, which had then been established as a tentative measure. This class, it is satisfactory to report, has now been established on a permanent basis, and two new masters, R. S. Mehta and S. Jagjit Singh, have been specially enlisted to teach it. The former will teach economics and history, the latter Science and General subjects. Furthermore the creation of the post of Bursar will free the Principal from a large amount of administrative work, and will enable him to devote more time to teaching; a change which should particularly benefit the "Post Certificate" Class.

The unbroken record in the School Certificate examination was not maintained last year as only seven candidates out of ten passed, but one First Grade Certificate and four Second Grade Certificates were obtained. It is very gratifying also to record that a boy who sat for the I. M. A. and I. A. F. Examination in March 1938 was successful in obtaining a vacancy in the I. A. F. and is now at Cranwell.

In conclusion I should like to say a word of appreciation about the part which the library is made to play in the education of the College. A thousand rupees a year are spent on buying books, magazines and newspapers, and a list is kept of the books read by each boy. In this way the taste of the individual is studied, and his enjoyment and knowledge of literature is increased. The lists shown us by the Principal demonstrate that a real appetite for reading is being cultivated in a large number of the boys. The books read range in scope and style from the novels of Conan Doyle and Dumas to Gunther's "Inside Europe". Such reading for pleasure in what is, for these boys, a foreign language, seems to me an admirable form of self-education, especially in view of the fact that the boys in the School Certificate Class whose average age is 15·7 years, and whom we had an opportunity of questioning, had evidently thought about the books they had been reading. In fact some of the Educational Commissioner's questions, addressed to an individual in the form, led to a discussion of Central European Politics which showed an interest and a knowledge of World Affairs which seemed to me quite remarkable.

I have thought it worth recording this incident because it shows that books are being made to play a part complementary to that played by that very practical debating Society, the "Council of State", which was established a few years ago, and which has proved a most popular institution in the College.

Education of this sort is training the boys to use, as well as to acquire, knowledge. It seems to me from this, and other things that I saw during my inspection, that the Principal of the Aitchison College and his staff are training on very sound lines the young men who are expected to be the leaders of the next generation.

J. C. E. BOWEN, *Lieutenant,*
Under Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident
for the Punjab States.

DALY COLLEGE, INDORE.

I inspected the Daly College, Indore, on Saturday, the 21st January 1939. Major G. Kirkbride, Political Agent, Malwa, was associated with me in the inspection. My main object at this my first visit to the College was to familiarise myself at first hand with the major administrative problems which the Management of the College will have to tackle in the near future. Mr. Marchant, the new Principal, had not taken up duty at the time of my visit and in fairness to him any detailed inspection of the work must be postponed until he feels that he is in a position to benefit by this. I can only say that what I saw during a brief visit leads me to endorse fully the very useful comments contained in Major Kirkbride's report. I should like to call the new Principal's attention—although I do not expect it is necessary for me to do so—to the urgent need for reviewing the whole internal organisation of the school with particular reference to the messing arrangements and to the disparity in the quarters occupied by the boys. If he can spare the time I would suggest a visit to the Aitchison College, Lahore, where he will see how prejudices in regard to servants and messing and sleeping arrangements can be overcome. I also want to reiterate the regret expressed by my predecessor at the absence of adequate female supervision for the little boys. I am aware that many of the difficulties with which the College is faced are the direct result of the present financial position. Mr. Goodridge, the officiating Principal, who gave me the utmost assistance, was fully alive both to their existence and to the obvious remedies. There are limits to retrenchment in any educational institution if its efficiency is to be maintained and I cannot help feeling that in this case those limits have been nearly reached.

2. *Management*.—The College became a Registered Society under Act XXI of 1860. The management of the College is vested in a Working Committee which consists of ten members, eight of whom including the President and Vice-President, and Secretary are Ruling Chiefs, the Resident or his nominee is a member and the Principal of the College is a co-opted member.

3. *Finance*.—The serious aspect in the financial situation arises from a considerable fall in income in recent years. The Government grant which averaged just under Rs. 46,000 annually during the four years 1933-37 was reduced to Rs. 30,657 in 1937-38, to Rs. 15,300 in 1938-39 and will cease entirely from 1939-40 onwards. The interest on Court of Wards Loans which in 1933-34 amounted to Rs. 82,163 fell to Rs. 40,723 in 1937-38. The estimate for 1938-39 is Rs. 39,150 and I understand there is no prospect of any substantial improvement in the near future. The number of pupils which rose from 78 in 1933-34 to 96 in 1937-38 has now fallen to the 1933-34 figure. Fees are already sufficiently high and in any case it will be a very doubtful policy to raise them further while the entry is falling. The College can only rely in future on the following major resources:—

	Rs.
Interest on Court of Wards loans	40,722
Interest on Government securities	15,270
College tuition fees	36,487
Games and medical fee	6,780
Interest on Building Fund Investment	5,585
Interest on Furniture Fund Investment	2,000

The expenditure of the College for the current year is expected to be Rs. 1,45,910.

The balances for the last five years are given below:—

Year.	Income.	Expenditure.	Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1933-34 . .	1,82,408 6 5	1,72,630 4 4	+9,772 2 1
1934-35 . .	1,90,028 15 10	1,86,113 12 1	+3,915 3 9
1935-36 . .	1,67,073 14 4	1,76,960 10 2	—9,892 11 10
1936-37 . .	1,68,728 15 0	1,72,661 9 0	—3,932 10 0
1937-38 . .	1,50,730 3 1	1,56,718 4 9	—5,982 1 8

This year a deficit balance of Rs. 10,000 is expected. It will thus be seen that in spite of drastic reductions in expenditure effected in recent years, partly as a result of suggestions made by my predecessors, the College is still unable to balance its budget.

4. *Staff*.—Mr. E. C. Marchant, formerly of Marlborough College, has been appointed Principal and is expected to take up duty on the 27th January 1939. At the time of my inspection Mr. H. B. Goodridge was officiating as Principal. There are twelve Indian masters, two housemasters and one Superintendent of Games. A list of staff is appended. Of the 12 Indian masters only four are trained.

5. *Number on rolls*.—The following is a statement of admissions and withdrawals for the last five years:—

Year.	Admissions.	Withdrawals.	Number on rolls.
1933-34 . .	12	11	79
1934-35 . .	18	19	87
1935-36 . .	14	13	87
1936-37 . .	14	14	88
1937-38 . .	9	1	90
1938-39 . .	4	22	78

All the eight kumars in the 2nd Year Intermediate Class have now left the College. Although the rules for admission were relaxed so as to admit "the sons of Indians of high birth, family or social status" this has so far had very little effect on admissions. It is possible that although the door has been opened to non-kumars it has not been opened wide enough. There is ample accommodation for 100 boys in the boarding houses.

6. *Examinations*.—The College is affiliated to the Board of High School and Intermediate Education for Rajputana, Central India and Gwalior, for the purpose of the Intermediate Examination and also enters boys for the Chiefs' Colleges Diploma Examination. The following is the result of the Chiefs' Colleges Diploma Examination:—

Year.	Number appeared.	Number passed.
1935	8	8
1936	12	11
1937	4	4
1938	6	6

This year the College is sending up nine kumars for this examination. It is remarkable that two students secured cent per cent marks in Indian History in the 1938 examination.

For the first time the College sent up eight candidates for the Intermediate Examination of the Rajputana Board of High School and Intermediate Education of whom seven passed, one in the second division and six in the third division. This year the College is sending up three candidates for the Intermediate Examination.

7. *Fees*.—The tuition fees range from Rs. 300 per annum in the lowest classes to Rs. 600 per annum in the higher and intermediate classes.

8. Following is the daily routine of the kumars:—

Rising time	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6-15 A.M.
Roll Call	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7-10
Morning Exercise	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7-15—7-45
Bath, Puja, etc.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7-45—8-30
Studies	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8-30—0-15
Breakfast	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0-15—10-5
Prayers (in Hall)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10—10
Mondays	}	Morning School.									
Tuesdays		10-20 A.M. to 11-40 A.M.									
Thursdays		11-55 A.M. to 1-15 P.M.									
		Afternoon School.									
		2-00 P.M. to 4-00 P.M.									
Wednesdays	}	School hours.									
Saturdays		10-20 A.M. to 1-45 P.M. half holidays.									
Fridays	Morning School 10-20 A.M. to 1-45 P.M. Afternoon school (weekly examination)										
		2-30 P.M. to 4-0 P.M.									
Evening games	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4-45—5-45 P.M.
Temple	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6-5—0-25
Studies	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0-30—7-45
Dinner	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7-45—9-00

9. *Ages*.—The age spread is tabulated below:—

Class.	No.	Ages.	Extremo ages.	Average age.
Inter. II Year .	3	18, 19, 19	18—10	18-8
I year	3	17, 18, 18	17—18	17-8
I	9	10, 10, 17, 18, 10, 19, 20, 21, 21	16—21	18-67
II	5	17, 17, 17, 18, 19	17—19	17-72
III	11	14, 14, 14, 14, 15, 16, 10, 17, 17, 18, 18 . .	14—18	15-87
IV	8	12, 13, 13, 13, 14, 14, 15, 16	12—16	13-0
V	12	10, 11, 13, 13, 13, 13, 14, 14, 14, 10, 17 . .	10—17	13-5
VI	0	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 12, 12, 14	11—14	11-67
VII	7	0, 9, 10, 10, 11, 12, 13	9—13	10-69
VIII	0	7, 7, 9, 10, 10, 10 ⁶ 12, 13, 10	7—10	10-53
IX	2	1, 8	7—8	7-5
	78			

10. *Educational tours*.—Following educational tours were undertaken by the kumars:—

(i) Kumars of Class III were taken to Mandu,

(ii) Students of the Intermediate Class were taken to Agra, Delhi, Benares, Calcutta, Jharia Coal Mines, Tatanagar and Jamshedpur.

11. *General Conclusion.*—I hope to have an early opportunity of meeting the new Principal and discussing with him the main problems which will inevitably demand his early attention. I have already referred briefly in the course of this report to certain aspects of the present situation which must cause concern to all those responsible for or interested in the well-being of the College. I do not, however, wish by any means to imply that the outlook is one of unrelieved gloom. The College has many assets and an honourable record of success both in work and in play. I cannot believe that any institution of its standing which is prepared to adapt itself to changing conditions and provide instruction suited to the needs of the future Rulers of India, whether kumars or non-kumars, will lack support once its objectives are known.

My thanks in conclusion are due to Mr. Goodridge both for his hospitality and for his ready response to my requests for information about the College.

JOHN SARGENT,
*Educational Commissioner with the
(Government of India.*

Statement of the staff at the Daly College, Indore.

No. and Name.	Designation.	Qualifications.	Grade and pay.	Remarks.
1. Mr. H. B. Goodridge	Eng. Asstt. Master	M.A. Cantab. F.R.O.S.	Rs. 600-50-000 000 300	Offg. Principal. Offg. allowance.
2. Mr. N. D. Bhatia	1st Ind. Asstt. Master	B Sc., L.T., Allahabad.	400	
3. Mr. K. A. Patwardhan.	2nd " "	M Sc., Allahabad.	330	
4. Mr. Mohammed Anis	3rd " "	B A., B.T.	255	
5. Mr. R. N. Zutshi	4th " "	M A (Agra)	255	
6. Mr. Shiamlal Sharma.	5th " "	B.A. (Agra)	215	
7. Mr. S. C. Sarkar	6th " "	M.A., T.D.	215	
8. Mr. M. B. L. Gupta	7th " "	M.A., L.L.B.	215	
9. Mr. Shree Nath Pant	8th " "	B.A. (Agra)	215	
10. Mr. Manzur Ali	9th " "	Munshi Fazil Maulvi Fazil Adib-A I i m- Urdu.	215	
11. Mr. Mohammed Ali Khan.	10th " "	M.Sc. (Aligarh)	150	
12. Mr. V. N. Langer	11th " "	M.A., L.T.	125	
13. Mr. Bohram Shah	12th " "	M.A. (Agra)	125	
14. Malik Bapu Mian	Sanitar House Master	....	400 40	Personal allowance.
15. Mr. Takht Singh	Junior House Master	....	330	
16. Mr. M. B. Dattiwalla	Supdt. of Games	B.A. (Aligarh)	170	

There have been no Government servants on the staff for a long time except Mr M. G. Salter, M.A., I.E.S., Principal, who has just retired.

In the many inspections of the Daly College in which a Political Officer has in the past been associated it has always been emphasised that his part is to report on whether the College is fulfilling its primary function of provision of the proper training of future Rulers of Indian States and of others who may be expected to exercise an influence on their administrative progress and development. While this will still continue to be an important function of the College it is modified to the extent that it will in future have to fit itself in with the development and reorganisation of the Institution on Public School lines, to which policy the Council committed itself at the meeting held on the 7th of September 1938. It may well be that the new policy will develop the importance of the College as a training ground for Central India Chiefs and Thakors and particularly for the latter to whom it may offer preparation for a career outside the ancestral acres. The interest of the political officer should therefore wax rather than wane and I do not think one should be held guilty of uttering a truism in saying that without the closest co-operation between the Principal and the Political Officers of Central India the bright ideas that we have for the future will remain no more than pious hopes.

2. It has been customary for the Principal to address Political Agents each year for new recruits from the States and if the latter are to exercise their undoubted influence to this end they must at least be satisfied that they are persuading a parent to do what is best for his child. For example I have recently been in a position where a little argument would have obtained a recruit but in the face of parental desire to make the boy a soldier I had no option but to agree that the Daly College was not the best stepping stone to this desirable end.

3. I am informed that the school could accommodate 150 pupils. The present number is 78 of which the details are:—

Two Ruling Princes.

Three Heirs Apparent of Ruling Princes,

Two Chiefs of lesser States,

Six Heirs Apparent of lesser States,

Six important Thakors,

Nine Heirs Apparent of important Thakors,

Fifty other kumars.

There are in Central India, including Gwalior, 60 States of which 29 are salute States. There are also 56 estates enjoying an income of Rs. 10,000 or more per annum and who therefore might be expected to be able to cope with the College fees for at least one child.

It is apparent from the above figures that a considerable number of boys must be going elsewhere. This may be to some extent due to its present unpopularity with Rulers but it must also be because the College fails to provide an education which might place a boy in the Army, the Royal Indian Navy or the Air Force. This last defect is no doubt one that will engage the earnest consideration of the College authorities under the reorganisation and calls for no more comment from me.

4. At this most critical stage in its history I feel that the best service that can be done to the College is to leave the new Principal free and unlettered to carry out the various reforms that have already been the subject of much discussion. If therefore I refer to certain defects which must be well known it is only with a view to emphasise the need as well as the difficulty of bringing the young Princes and Thakors into line so that they may be trained in the best manner for the responsible position they will be called upon to occupy in India that is changing so rapidly and radically before our eyes. Under the present organisation this must be difficult.

There are two boarding houses in which pupils live without any regard to age classification. So far as may be practicable the separation of the older and younger boys in these houses, the latter under the charge of a competent matron, appears to be very desirable. Secondly there is a distinction of rank and wealth that can surely have only the worst results. In one room there are beds, and literally nothing else, for some dozen of the more humble and poor students who are of all ages and have nobody in charge of them. Within sight of this room there are other rooms with beds for three pupils and a guardian and likewise a sitting room. These are lavishly furnished, with easy-chairs, rich-covers, carpets, a wireless and gramophones. The contrast is abrupt and unpleasant.

A valiant attempt has been made to break-down the system of private feeding by the substitution of a common mess on normal lines. It has met so far with modified success. There are occasions where boys eat in kitchens of which the windows are so dirty that no light can enter. The common messing kitchen recently inaugurated, forms a pleasing contrast. Both boarding houses are over run with servants and tutors of every kind and description. I am told that the sanitary arrangements are primitive and in the rains shocking.

Housed and fed in such circumstances it is surprising that any good results can be obtained. That they have been has been due to the devotion and enthusiasm of masters working under difficulties that must surely render any sort of discipline almost impossible and without discipline in a school I do not see how the young idea is to be brought up in the way it should go. I am well aware that in the past any attempt to democratize the College would have quickly emptied it but in times that are changing so quickly the Daly College cannot be allowed to suffer from a time lag and once the intention of the authorities has been made clear one may reasonably hope for support from the Princes and where they lead the smaller Chiefs and Thakors, often the most conservative of all, are bound to follow.

I would mention that on my first visit last year I was astounded to find neither a swimming bath nor a drawing class. There is good reason to hope that the former may be available in a year or so. I think also that in an English public school one would notice with surprise the absence of facilities for learning carpentry.

5. In conclusion may I express the opinion that there should be no doubt in anybody's mind as to the future success of the Daly College. The stage is set for success. The buildings are handsome and situated amidst fine surroundings. The climate is healthy and free from the extreme heat of the Indian plains. The recruiting ground could be sufficient in Central India itself while the fact of the Residency being in the same place should constitute an added attraction to Princes and Chiefs who find themselves agreeably able to combine a visit to their children with one to their chief political officer who is also the Visitor of the College.

G. KIRKBRIDE, *Major,*
Political Agent, Malwa.

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMER.

I inspected the College on the 2nd February 1939. Lieut. Col. G. V. B. Gillan, C.I.E., Resident, Western India States, Jodhpur, was associated with me in the inspection of the College. This was my first visit to the College. My main objects on this occasion were to make the acquaintance of the Principal and the members of his staff, to see something of the boys at work and at play and to discuss certain important administrative questions which are at present under consideration by the Principal and the Governing Body. I examined the Diploma candidates in oral English but did not attempt any inspection of the work generally or of the class teaching. Arrangements will be made for a detailed inspection during 1940-41.

2. *Management*.—There has been no material change in the management during the year.

I was interested to hear that a Development Committee has been set up by the Principal to work out details of schemes already in contemplation and to make proposals for further developments. The Committee at the moment are engaged on the following projects :—

- (i) The starting of a Dairy Farm;
- (ii) The building of a Gymnasium;
- (iii) The institution of a new and large up-to-date Boarding House for junior boys;
- (iv) The effective supervision of supplies of all kinds for boys with a view to cutting down unnecessary expenditure.

All these will be of great value to the College and I hope they will materialise at an early date. In addition a Careers Bureau has been started and has proved of value.

3. *Finance*.—In the budget estimate of the Mayo College Fund (school side) for the year 1938-39 the receipts are expected to amount to Rs. 2,07,280 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,74,490, leaving an anticipated surplus of Rs. 32,790. The main heads of receipts are the following (the comparable figures for 1937-38 are in brackets) :—

	1938-39. Rs.	1937-38. Rs.
Interest on Endowments and Reserve Fund	50,910	(77,060)
Government of India grant	53,000	(59,500)
Schooling fees	32,500	(32,660)
Contributions from Indian States	4,730	(4,730)
Contributions from Games and Post-Diploma Fund	21,120	(24,120)

The receipts of the Post Diploma (College Section) are expected to amount to Rs. 35,220, the expenditure to Rs. 32,780.

It is satisfactory to record that the contribution of Rs. 4,000 by the Bikaner Durbar to the Post Diploma Section which was discontinued from 1925-26 has been renewed on the College attaining the status of a Degree College and that this grant will cover the additional expenditure on the staff of the College section entailed by the change in status. A sum of Rs. 3,50,825 has been promised towards the Jubilee Endowment Fund. Part of this is being paid in instalments and interest is received on donations not paid up.

The surplus balances on the year's working for the past five years are given below :—

	Rs.
1933-34	23,366
1934-35	11,431
1935-36	8,070
1936-37	10,026
1937-38	4,240

This year the surplus balance is estimated to amount to about Rs. 32,000. During the past five years, in addition to expenditure out of income amounting to over Rs. 75,000 on necessary improvements, Rs. 30,000 out of surplus funds have been permanently invested and the College hopes to make a further investment of Rs. 20,000 this year and Rs. 30,000 next year. The present financial position of the College thus appears to be quite sound.

4. *Staff*.—A staff list is attached. The total staff for the College and School departments number 27, of whom five are Europeans and 22 Indians. At the time of my inspection one additional European post was vacant. During the year the Principal—Mr. V. A. S. Stow, C.I.E.,—was on leave for one term and his place during that time was taken by Mr. W. H. Bradshaw. The permanent Vice-Principal—Lieut. Col. G. Howson, C.I.E., M.C.,—retired during the year. His place has been taken by Mr. M. A. McCanlis, M.A. (Oxon.), formerly on the staff of Cheltenham College, England. Col. Howson will, however, remain indirectly associated with the College as he has taken up the appointment after retirement of Guardian to the Maharaj Kumar of Baria.

Of the 22 Indian members of the staff, eight are trained. The staff generally speaking is a strong and well-balanced one both in quality and quantity.

In accordance with the orders of the Crown Representative eight Indian masters having the status of Government servants have been placed on compensation pensions from 18th December 1937. Three of these have been replaced by younger masters who are trained and highly qualified. The remaining five have been re-engaged during the period of their leave, after the expiry of which fresh terms will be offered to them. The College by this arrangement saved Rs. 8,200 in the past year and will save about Rs. 16,000 next year but the permanent financial effect cannot yet be calculated. In accordance with the practice of recent years a junior member of the staff has been deputed for training at the Central Training College, Lahore.

5. *Time-table and curriculum*.—I should like to call attention, without comment, to the more important changes which have taken place since the last inspection. The entire curriculum has been recently revised. Apart from minor changes affecting the syllabus in English, Geography, Urdu, Persian and Sanskrit, a new syllabus for Mathematics has been introduced and the school is now organised in sets for this subject. General Science has been introduced as an additional subject for classes Va to IX and the teaching of Physics and Chemistry has been separated, a new laboratory having been provided for Physics. A Science Society has also been formed. The Open Air Map of India has been further developed and various steps have been taken to improve the written English. The appointment of a new Drawing Master opens the prospect of welcome extensions in the Art work both on the expressional and appreciative sides and the cultivation of the æsthetic sense has also received encouragement from the introduction of musical classes on a voluntary basis.

Hobbies and extra-curricular activities generally are given a prominent part as will be seen from the following list:—

- (i) Rifle shooting,
- (ii) Motor instruction,
- (iii) Scientific experiments,
- (iv) Carpentry and Fretwork,
- (v) Cycle repairs,
- (vi) Photo colouring,
- (vii) Gardening,
- (viii) Plasticine painting and modelling and sketching,
- (ix) First Aid and Elementary Hygiene,
- (x) Horse and Stable Management,

There is a system of holiday tours both for the College section as well as for the School section. Successful tours have recently been made to Bombay with a sea trip to Mangalore, to Ceylon and to the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province including the Khyber.

The Chiefs' Colleges Diploma Examination results for the last five years are given below :—

Year.	Number appeared.	Number passed.
1934	8	4
1935	15	10
1936	11	8
1937	15	14
1938	11	11

The College sent up four boys for the Chiefs' Colleges Higher Diploma Examination in 1938 all of whom passed. Two boys also sat in for the Intermediate examination of the Rajputana Intermediate Board and one was successful.

6. *Enrolment and Classification.*—The enrolment figures for the last five years are given below :—

Year.	Admissions.	Withdrawals.	No. on roll.
1934-35	34	27	165
1935-36	22	24	162
1936-37	36	29	169
1937-38	25	29	165
1938-39	35	31	169

The number on the roll at the time of my inspection was 159.

The ages of the boys are tabulated in the following statement :—

Class.	No.	Ages.	Extreme ages.	Average age.
<i>College Section.</i>				
IV year	1	20	20	20
III "	1	17	17	17
II "	7	17, 18, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23	17—23	19.6
I "	6	17, 17, 17, 17, 17, 17	17—17	27
Army Class	1	19	19	19
Diploma	13	15, 15, 15, 16, 16, 17, 17, 17, 17, 17, 18, 24	15—24	17.08
II	20	13, 13, 14, 14, 15, 16, 16, 17, 17, 17, 17, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 19, 19, 19	13—19	16.6
III	15	13, 13, 14, 14, 14, 14, 15, 15, 15, 15, 16, 16, 19, 19, 21	13—21	15.5
IV	10	11, 12, 13, 14, 14, 14, 15, 15, 15, 16	11—16	13.9
REV. Class	12	11, 13, 13, 14, 14, 14, 15, 15, 15, 16, 16	11—16	14.33
V	16	12, 12, 13, 13, 13, 13, 14, 14, 14, 14, 15, 15, 16, 19, 20	12—20	14.44
VI-B	9	10, 10, 11, 12, 12, 12, 13, 13, 14	10—14	11.9
VI-B	11	11, 11, 11, 11, 12, 12, 13, 13, 13, 14, 16	11—16	12.45
VII	19	8, 9, 9, 9, 9, 10, 10, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 12, 13, 13, 13, 15	8—16	10.8
VIII	5	8, 9, 9, 11, 12	8—12	9.8
IX	7	7, 8, 8, 8, 9, 9, 10	7—10	8.57
	159			

Some of the classes, *i.e.*, I Year, Diploma, III, V and VII are uneven in point of ages. This is not good from an educational point of view but, as the Principal has pointed out, the difficulties peculiar to schools of this kind make a normal age-range classification impracticable.

7. The College is extremely well off both as regards buildings and playing-fields. Recent additions to the latter consist of a new grass cricket ground near the Main Gate and a full sized turfed Polo ground, the provision of which has been made possible by the gift of an electric pump water installation by H. H. the Maharajah of Jodhpur. With such facilities and the presence of distinguished athletes on the staff it is not surprising that the school games are in a very healthy condition. The College buildings are dignified in appearance and on the whole suitably designed for school purposes. I must congratulate those responsible for the care which has been taken to see that recent additions like the additional staff houses and the new wing of Jaipur House harmonise with the older buildings. The whole setting and lay-out of the College is most attractive.

8. *Outstanding Problems.*—During my visit the Principal raised with me three important questions to which he and the Governing Body have been giving their serious consideration. These are:—

- (i) the question of relaxing the restrictions on admissions;
- (ii) the advisability of dropping the Diploma Examination in favour of the Cambridge School Certificate;
- (iii) the future of the College Section.

With regard to (i) I can only express a general opinion and that is the rather obvious one that the India of the future is going to need as its Rulers and servants men who have received the kind of training which a school of this type is able to provide. With the rapid changes now taking place it may be assumed that these future Rulers will not be wholly or even largely confined to the princely classes but will be recruited from the best material in whatever class it may be found. Perhaps the advice which Archbishop Cranmer gave to an English Public School in the sixteenth century is apposite here. "If the gentleman's son be apt to learning let him be admitted: if he is not, let the poor man's son that is apt enter his room".

I would only suggest that if it is decided to open the door to non-kumars it should be opened wide. No parent, other than a snob, is going to risk sending his boy to a school where he will be submerged in a class to which he does not belong. It should also be recognised that such a change must involve other changes, *e.g.*, in messing and sleeping arrangements, abolition of private servants, etc., none of which I personally should be sorry to see and which, I understand, are already contemplated by the College authorities.

With regard to (ii) I have had the advantage of reading a memorandum by the Principal which sets out with admirable clearness the arguments for and against. While I appreciate the points in favour of the Diploma Examination and recognise that the Cambridge School Certificate Examination may not be ideally suited to the needs of a Chiefs' College I should nevertheless regard the taking of an external examination of recognised status as in the interest of the College.

Question (iii) is one on which it is perhaps too early to express a definite opinion. I fully agree that the College section by providing a varied curriculum of advanced work for boys who have successfully completed the normal school course should fulfil a most valuable function at a critical stage in their careers. The curriculum at this stage should offer as wide a choice of subjects as possible to suit both individual tastes and future careers. In passing I may express the hope that the new Careers Bureau will succeed in widening the choice of careers so far as kumars are concerned. For this reason I welcome the proposed introduction of science and the starting of an Army Class but I am doubtful as to the

wisdom of a Degree Course. The cost of teaching to the Degree stage and the question of numbers may well lead to a restriction rather than a widening of the curriculum. I should prefer to see the creation of the equivalent of a strong Sixth Form aiming at Higher School Certificate or Intermediate standard in both Arts and Science and sending on to an ordinary university those who wish to complete their degree.

9. *General Conclusions.*—No one with any knowledge of schools could spend much time at Mayo College without realising that it is a vital, happy and successful place. The fact that unlike some of the other Chiefs' Colleges it has enjoyed steadily increasing prosperity during recent years makes it all the more gratifying that those responsible for its destinies remain fully alive to new issues such as those discussed in the previous section of this report. How much of its success and vitality are due to the present Principal, the Governing Body will be able to judge better than I. He on his side, I understand, has also been fortunate in the practical support he has received throughout his tenure of office from Governors, Old Boys and Parents. The favourable impression created in my mind by contact with members of the staff was confirmed and strengthened by the pleasant bearing and manners of the boys.

I thoroughly enjoyed my visit and should not like to end without expressing my gratitude to Mr. Stow both for the prompt and thorough manner in which he satisfied my requests for information and for the generous hospitality which he extended to me.

JOHN SARGENT,

*Educational Commissioner with the
Government of India.*

Statement of the staff at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

Name.	Designation.	Qualifications.	Present pay.	Remarks.
			Rs.	
1. Mr. V. A. S. Stow, C.I.E.	Principal . . .	M.A. (Oxon.), I.E.S. (retired).	1,750 250 100 £30	
2. Mr. M. A. McCaule	Vice-Principal . .	M.A. (Oxon.) .	1,000	
3. Mr. W. H. Bradshaw.	Eng. Asstt. Master .	B.A. Hons. (Oxon.)	950	
4. Mr. J. A. M. Eds .	Ditto . . .	B.A. Hons., (Cantab.).	900	
5. Vacant . . .	Addl. Ditto . . .	....	..
6. Th. Madan Singh .	Senior Lecturer, College Section.	M.A., LL.B. .	500	
7. Mr. Rajendra Nath	Lecturer, College Section	M.A. . .	300	
8. Mr. Sriah Chandra Datta.	Ditto . . .	M.A., L.T. .	225	
9. Mr. Ram Bhattan Kasliwal.	Ditto . . .	M.A. . .	160	
10. Mr. Mehar Chand Dhawan.	Ditto . . .	M.A., B.T. .	160	
11. K. S. Syed Abdul Wahid.	Senior Assistant, School Side.	M.A. . .	475 50	
12. Mr. Narain Prasad, Mathur.	Indian Assistant . .	B.A., B.Com. (Edin.), F.R. E.S. (London).	300	

Namo.	Designation.	Qualifications.	Present pay.	Remarks.
			Rs.	
13. Mr. N. Ghoso .	Indian Assistant .	B.Sc. .	300	
14. Mr. Mahabir Dayal	Ditto .	M.A. .	300	
15. Mr. Dan Mal .	Ditto .	B.Sc., B.T. .	270	
16. Mr. Vidya Sagar Bhatia.	Ditto .	M.A., B.T. .	270	
17. Mr. M. N. Kapur .	Ditto .	M.Sc., T. Dip. (Lon.).	260	
18. Mr. A. Sharman .	Ditto .	M.A., B.T. .	170	
19. Mr. Raghbir Dayal	Ditto .	M.A. .	170	On deputation for training at Lahore.
20. Mr. Sarban Nath Sang.	Ditto .	M.A., B.T. .	160	
21. Mr. B. C. Guo .	Ditto .	Upto Inter. (Science).	160	
22. Pt. Purushottam Sharma.	Religious Instructor .	Acharya .	120 50	
23. Mr. Din Dayal .	Indian Assistant .	M.A., B.T. .	150	On probation.
24. Mr. Ram Prasad Garg.	Ditto .	M.A., LL.B. .	100	Temporary.
25. Mr. Har Prasad Sharma.	Ditto .	B.A. .	50	Allowance.
26. Mr. S. D. Bhargava	Ditto .	B.Sc. .	50	Allowance.
27. Mr. S. P. Khare .	Ditto .	B.A. .	50	Allowance.

I was associated with Mr. J. Sargent, Educational Commissioner with the Government of India in his inspection of the Mayo College on the 2nd February 1939.

2. I have nothing to add to the comments I made last year on the very high standard maintained by the Mayo College in buildings, games fields and externals generally. It is a pleasure to go round the College.

3. I was chiefly concerned last year in endeavouring to ascertain whether the College was carrying out two functions which appear to me of very great importance if this exclusive and expensive form of education is to be fully justified :—

- (i) giving the young Ruler, Thakur or landowner some practical teaching in agriculture, land revenue and estate management and rousing his interest in those subjects,
- (ii) affording an opportunity for entering the Army or Police to the younger brothers of future Rulers, Thakurs and landowners, who are by birth and temperament particularly well fitted for the higher public services and for whom suitable employment is most difficult to find.

In regard to (i), progress has been made with plans and estimates for a Model Dairy Farm, land has been set aside for this farm and arrangements have been made for tuition to be given by a qualified instructor from Lyallpur. The serious prevailing water shortage, caused by three successive poor monsoons, prevents any further progress for the present.

Land Revenue. Administration and Practical surveying form one of the subjects taught and are an alternative subject for the Diploma Examination.

There is a proposal under consideration to replace the latter examination by the Cambridge School Certificate examination and there is much to be said in favour of substituting for what has become a private examination one which is so widely recognised. I had formed the impression

that the change, if effected, might interfere with the teaching of Land Revenue, administration and surveying as a recognised subject, but the Educational Commissioner tells me that the Cambridge School Certificate Examination is an elastic one as regards the subjects to be offered and that there is no reason to suppose that this particular subject could not be included therein.

In regard to (ii) the Army class has been developed into a fully organised and separate unit of the Post Diploma or College Section and prepares candidates for the I.M.A. Entrance Examination and the Army Special Certificate. One candidate was sent up for the last I.M.A. Entrance Examination and passed 4th.

There are now 6 students in the Army Class; this is a good beginning but it is hoped that the number will increase.

4. The Working Committee have approved of a proposal to replace the existing large number of small Boarding Houses by a few larger Houses run on complete Public School Lines. The proposal seems an excellent one; at present there are no fewer than 10 houses for the 160 boys in the College and each house must necessarily be much too small to give any of the advantages of the House system as understood in a Public School.

The suggestion is that one of the new Houses should be an exclusively Junior House, and this is certainly to be commended.

5. It is proposed to eliminate Indian Guardians at the College and to allow tutors only in a few very exceptional cases—such tutors to be appointed by the Principal and to be well paid qualified teachers. I am much in favour of this proposal and trust it may be found possible, when the House system has been fully established, to eliminate all private servants.

6. The question is still being discussed whether the Mayo College should continue as it is or should open its doors to classes hitherto excluded.

7. I agree entirely with the Principal that there can be no middle course. Either the College should continue to be a Chiefs' College confined to the sons and relations of Ruling Princes, Chiefs and of the landed nobility, or it should become a Public School open to any one who can afford to pay the expenses. It is no use opening the College to a small number of boys drawn from 'excluded' classes.

8. I do not myself see the necessity for making any change at present. The numbers are well sustained at about 160; without additional expensive building there is no room for much expansion; and if, as may be the case, other Chiefs' Colleges prove unable to maintain their original rôle that is no reason why one such institution should not continue to do so: it might in fact ultimately gain by receiving pupils of its own particular class from other areas.

G. V. B. GILLAN, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Resident, Western Rajputana States,

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE, RAJKOT.

(Now the Kathiawar Public School.)

I inspected the Kathiawar Public School, Rajkot, on the 4th and 5th February 1939. Lieut. Col. C. K. Daly, Political Agent, Western Kathiawar Agency, was associated with me in the inspection of the School.

It was not my intention at my first visit to do more than make the acquaintance of the staff, see something of the boys and envisage at first hand the main problems which have to be faced in the immediate future. No detailed inspection of the School work was undertaken; this will be arranged as soon as the new scheme has been sufficiently long in operation to make it worth while.

2. *Organisation.*—During the year the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, has been converted into the Kathiawar Public School, and it will be run in future on the lines of an English Public School, admission being no longer restricted to kumars from the neighbouring States as hitherto. The Management of the School, however, remains the same. The new system came into operation on the 4th January 1939. The School is divided into two sections, a Junior School and a Senior School. the minimum age for admission being six. A boy between 6 and 11 will enter the Junior School and promotion to the Senior School will take place normally at eleven.

3. *Finance.*—The budget estimate for the year 1939-40 has been prepared on the basis of forty boys, and amounts to Rs. 1,09,266. The chief items of receipts are as follows:—

	Rs.
Inclusive fees	51,400
Interest on Endowment Fund	41,000
Voluntary contribution from Falo paying States	15,843

while the chief items of expenditure are:—

	Rs.
Salaries of the staff	59,209
Kitchen expenses	15,180

As the actual number of boys in the School at the time of my inspection was only 35, there will be a decrease under the head "Fees", unless as is hoped there are more entries at the beginning of the first full term in July.

I understand that the States have agreed to contribute to the School on the above basis for three years only in the expectation that the number on the roll will have increased to 80 by that time. With this number the School should become self-supporting.

The credit and debit balances over the year's working for the last five years are given below:—

Year.	Deficit falo met by the States.	Credit balance.	Debit balance.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1933-34	44,477 7 4	18,924 4 0	..
1934-35	26,539 9 0	8,503 15 10	..
1935-36	11,709 4 7	..	3,221 0 8
1936-37	23,500 0 0	3,010 7 11	..
1937-38	30,500 0 0	6,866 7 4	..

The School endowment fund amounts to Rs. 11,16,600 while the prize and medal funds amount to Rs. 18,000. There are also Ranji, Turner and Gordon Scholarship Funds from which six scholarships of Rs. 500 per annum each and one of Rs. 400 per annum are awarded.

The Ranji Memorial Fund of Rs. 54,300 yielding an interest of Rs. 2,175 per annum, the Turner Memorial Fund of Rs. 25,000 yielding an interest of Rs. 997 per annum and the Gordon Memorial Fund of Rs. 6,500, yielding an interest of Rs. 418 per annum are not shown in the budget of the School and are held in the office of the Accountant General, Bombay.

4. *Staff*.—A staff list is enclosed. There are no Government servants on deputation to the School. All the members of the staff are engaged on contract. The School is therefore saving now what it spent on leave and pension contributions for Government servants. Four masters joined the School on 6th January 1939.

In this connection I should like to call attention to the following extract from last year's inspection report :—

"None of the members of the Indian staff are resident except one 'Wing Master'. A resident school should have a resident staff. Without such a staff effective supervision and association in games and other ex-class room activities become difficult. I repeat the suggestion of my predecessor that the College would be well advised to erect quarters both for married and single masters on or near the estate and charge an economic rent. The income from the rent will more than pay interest charges. Conditions of service would become more attractive and in the words of my predecessor the life of the College would be enriched."

If this School is really to become a Public School in the accepted sense effect should be given as soon as possible to my predecessor's recommendation.

A Froebel-trained lady teacher has been engaged to teach the small boys and new masters have been appointed for Geography, Gujarati, Botany and Biology. Physical training has been put on a proper basis. I cordially welcome these developments as well as the introduction of more practical work in the way of carpentry. I should like one day to see a school farm though this would mean obtaining land elsewhere as there is no room on the present limited site.

5. *Fees*.—An inclusive rate of Rs. 1,300 per annum for boys of all ages and Rs. 1,200 for any younger brother studying at the School at the same time is levied. This is in accordance with the suggestion made in the last year's inspection report.

6. *Number on roll*.—The number of kumars on rolls for the last six years is given below :—

Year.	Number of boys on the roll.	Withdrawals during the year.	Admissions during the year.
1933-34	20	15	17
1934-35	28	6	12
1935-36	31	9	15
1936-37	40	5	3
1937-38	33	6	6
1938-39	38	15	12

The number of boys at the time of my inspection was 35. Adequate accommodation exists for about 80—100 boys and an increase to this number should involve little additional expenditure.

7. *Examination results.*—The following statement shows the results of the Government of India Diploma Examination for the last six years :—

Year.	Number appeared.	Number passed.
1933	5	2
1934	3	2
1935 . . . . .	..	..
1936	1	..
1937 . . . . .	..	..
1938 . . . . .	..	..

This year the School sent up two candidates for this examination for the last time as the Cambridge School Certificate Examination will be taken in the future and both of them were successful. The work in the upper classes is now being organised to fit in with the Cambridge Syllabus and the first batch of boys will sit in 1940. This change is in accordance with the recommendation which my predecessor made last year in his inspection report.

8. *Classification.*—The age spread in the different classes is given below :—

Class.	Number.	Ages.	Extreme ages.	Average age.
I	2	18, 19.	18—19	18.5
II	8	13, 14, 14, 14, 16, 16, 16, 18.	13—18	15.2
III	2	18, 20.	18—20	19.0
IV	6	11, 14, 15, 15, 16, 16.	11—16	14.5
V	10	9, 10, 11, 11, 12, 12, 12, 13, 14, 16.	9—16	12.0
VI	7	6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 10, 11.	6—11	8.7

9. The following is the daily time-table of the boys :—

	Seniors (Classes I, II, III and IV).	Juniors (Classes V and VI).
Rising bell	6-55 A.M.	7-15 A.M.
Ohhota Hazri ,	7-10 A.M.	7-35 A.M.
Physical training . , . . .	7-20—7-40 A.M.	7-45—8-05 A.M.
Library , ,	8-10—8-40 A.M.	..
Breakfast	8-45 A.M.	8-45 A.M.
Assembly	9-25 A.M.	9-25 A.M.
First lesson	9-30—10-15 A.M.	9-35—10-10 A.M.
Second lesson	10-20—11-05 "	10-20—10-55 A.M.
Break	11-05—11-15 "	10-55—11-15 "
Third lesson	11-20—12-05 "	11-20—12-0 "
Fourth lesson.	12-10—12-55 P.M.	12-10—12-45 P.M.
Lunch	1-05	1-05
Rest	1-30—2-15 P.M.	1-30—2-35 P.M.
Fifth lesson	2-30—3-15 "	2-40—3-15 "
Sixth lesson	3-20—4-05 "	3-20—3-55 "

	Seniors (Classes I, II, III and IV).	Juniors (Classes V and VI).
Tea	4-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Games	5-00—5-00 "	5-00—5-00 "
Baths	5-00—5-55 "	5-00—5-55 "
Dispensary	5-30—5-55 "	5-30—5-55 "
Supper.	7-00—7-25 "	7-00—7-25 "
Library	7-30—8-00 "	7-30—8-00 "
Milk	8-30 "	8-00 "
Lights out	9-15 "	8-15 "

10. *General Conclusions.*—I am in entire agreement with the very useful comments and suggestions contained in Col. Daly's report. If the School is to survive and fulfil adequately its new role as a Public School it is essential:—

- (a) that the numbers should be very substantially increased. This is urgent both on educational and financial grounds. It can hardly be expected under the changed circumstances that the States will continue to meet the annual deficit;
- (b) that the standard of work throughout the School should be raised to a much higher level. With the re-organised staff now available this should not present any serious difficulty;
- (c) that active steps should be taken to find suitable posts for those boys who will not be otherwise provided for when they leave and that the curriculum should be planned to provide a sound preliminary training for as wide a range of occupations as possible. A member of the staff should be appointed as Careers Master.

The Headmaster and I believe the Governing Body are fully alive not only to the existence of these needs but also to their urgency. The School already possesses many of the essentials to future success, a young and enthusiastic staff, a nucleus of pleasant boys and abundant accommodation, but a well-planned campaign of propaganda and advertisement must be persistently pursued if the advantages the School can offer are to be made known to the larger public from which future entrants will have to be drawn.

I enjoyed my visit to Rajkot and am very grateful to Mr. and Mrs. Barritt for the hospitality they so kindly extended to me. I must also thank Mr. Barritt for all the trouble he took to satisfy my requests for information about the school.

JOHN SARGENT,

*Educational Commissioner with the
Government of India.*

List of the European staff at the School, 1939.

No. and Name.	Designation.	Date of admission.	Grade.	Present pay.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs.	
1. H. W. Barritt, Esq.	Headmaster . .	24-1-38 . .	1,075—75—1,600 .	1,075	
2. Mr. E. Sprawson .	Senior House Master	24-1-38 . .	610—40—800 .	640	
3. Miss D. Russell .	Matron l/c Junior .	16-2-38 . .	150—10—250 (plus Rs. 50 p. m. super- vision duties).	150 50	
4. Miss A. Tyler .	Froebel Trained Lady Teacher.	6-1-39 . .	200—10—250 .	200.	
5. Mrs. C. K. Elliott .	Nursing Sister .	4-7-38 . .	150	150	

Statement showing the qualification and rates of pay of the members of the staff of the Kathiawar Public School, 1939.

No. and Name.	Designation.	Age on 31st January 1939.	Length of service on 31st January 1939.	Grade of the post.	Present pay.	Degree of academic qualifications.
1. Khan Bahadur N. A. Gullamally.	Assistant Master	...	1-2-6	Rs.	Rs. 400	
Mr. G. S. Joshi	Ditto	37-10-0	4-5-0	125—25—250	250	*B.A. Sc., S.T.C. M.R.S.T., D.D.F. (French) D.G. (Ger.) (Cand. Phil.).
Mr. R. D. Kulkarni	Ditto	29-0-17	...	150—15—300	150	M.Sc. (Bom. University).
Mr. A. V. Caleb	Ditto	26-0-29	...	150—15—300	150	B.A., B.T.
Mr. D. G. Dhamella	Ditto	32-3-14	...	150—15—300	150	M.A., D.L. (Bri.).
Mr. D. Russell	Matron I/C Junior House.	...	0-10-12	150—10—250	150	Gets Rs. 50 as allowance for supervision duties.
Miss A. Tyler	Froebel Trained Lady Teacher.	...	...	200—10—250	200	N.F.H. Certif., B.E.T. Certif., R.H.S.T.C. (Hon.), R.D.S. (Hons.).
Mr. O. P. Valmav	Junior School Master	28-11-17	3-5-3	60—5—100	60	B.A. (Hon.), S.T.C.

NOTE.—There is no Government servant now on the school staff. Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 7 have entered in the school service on 6th January 1939.

During the inspection of the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, on the February 4th, 1939, I was associated with the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India.

2. The last two reports on this College clearly indicated that of recent years it had failed adequately to fulfil the function of a Chiefs' College. In the report of 1937-38, reference was made to recommendations by the Educational Commissioner for the introduction of "drastic changes in the curriculum and staff to be made under the aegis of the new Principal, Mr. H. W. Barritt; that the Cambridge School Certificate should be ultimate educational goal of the College, replacing the old Diploma and lastly the question of the liberalization of entry into the College should be examined with a view to widening the field of possible entrants."

3. During the year under report a great deal of work preparatory to the introduction of these changes has been accomplished. The opening of the College to others than the relatives of the Princes and Chiefs of Kathiawar: the substitution of the "Kathiawar Public School" for the present appellation "Rajkumar College"; revision of the fees; and necessary changes in the Staff and curriculum are among the measures in process of introduction.

4. The objects to be achieved by these changes are the raising of the standard of education which had been deplorably low, and the consequent restoration of confidence in the College from which a considerable increase in the number of entrants might confidently be anticipated.

5. It is of primary importance that the Heirs to the States and Talukas should receive good moral training and be fitted by contact during the educational period with boys in other walks of life, to rule their State with dignity, tact and efficiency. This can scarcely be achieved unless the number of pupils can very considerably be increased above the average of 40 which has been the total in recent years. Among 40 boys varying in age from 6 to 18 years there can be very few of a like age among whom any particular boy can form companionship and shape his character.

The financial aspect is equally important—unless the College can be brought, by increase in the number of students, within reasonable distance of being self supporting, it is unlikely that the Chiefs will be willing to provide much longer the high subsidy for education at present involved.

6. The Rulers of the larger States have acquired the habit of sending their sons out of Kathiawar for education—either to Europe or elsewhere in India.

Whether, in future, they will revert to the practice of educating their sons at the College, much depends on a restoration of confidence, resulting from a greatly improved standard of education. They are likely to await results of the re-organisation.

Other sources of recruitment are the lesser States and Talukas. In the majority of these, the ruling families are faced with increasing expenses of administration and shrinking revenues. At present they are deterred from incurring the expense of education at this College—the educational results of which have for some years been of a low order—when there are other Schools in Kathiawar and elsewhere, in which, at least comparable results have been achieved at considerably less expense. This applies with the greatest force to the education of the junior sons. On leaving the College such juniors are generally faced with the necessity of living on slender means provided by the State or Taluka—means which render it impossible to maintain the scale of living to which they became accustomed at the College. If the education they have received be of so low a standard, that they are incapable of finding fitting employment, they are doomed to a life of inactivity and mental stagnation, as dependants of the State or Taluka.

They are seldom usefully employed in the administration of the Taluka and in the past have not been fitted educationally for employment elsewhere.

7. Here, I venture to suggest, lies the solution of the difficult problem of recruitment to the College. The days, when it was sufficient for any relative of a Ruling Chief to have attended an exclusive educational establishment, to prepare for a life of ease, but not necessarily to absorb knowledge, are rapidly passing. The lesser Chiefs and Talukdars are beginning to calculate the value received for expenditure incurred on education. If I be excused the use of commercial jargon, I would say that the College must arrange “to deliver the goods for money paid”.

8. I would suggest that some member of the College Staff should assume the function of the “Careers Master” of the English Public School, and in respect of junior sons and relatives of Chiefs and Talukdars—who have no expectation of succeeding to the *gadi*—every effort should be made definitely to train them for a suitable career—the Army, Royal Indian Navy, Police, appointments in larger States, etc., occur to me, but there must be many other possibilities. The “Careers Master” should use his influence and have the support of Political Officers, both with the boys and their parents, to encourage choice of a career as early as possible and should be in a position to offer advice and supply necessary information.

9. If the standard of education at the College can be so raised that careers can be found for the boys, I feel confident that most Chiefs and Talukdars would be speedily convinced of the value of education at the College, and would be prepared to provide careers for their junior sons and relatives.

It is from this source (the lesser States and Talukas) that the increase in the number of pupils will, most likely, be found.

It is in providing careers for the younger sons and relatives of the Chiefs and Talukdars of Kathiawar that the College can, in future, confer the greatest benefits.

10. Some time must inevitably elapse before practical results of the nature suggested can be achieved, but I would recommend that no time at all be lost in making it widely known, that in addition to providing sound education and good moral training to Kumars who are destined to succeed to the *gadi*, preparation for suitable careers, for those who require it, from now onward will be the definite aim of the Kathiawar Public School.

C. K. DALY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Political Agent, Western Kathiawar Agency,

